

posites of *Harness*, at *Statesville*, with *J. W. Woodward*; *Liberty Hill*, with *A. Feimster*; *County Line*, with *Eccles & co.*; *Jonesville*, with *Tho's T. Maxwell*.
October 1st 44 ly

Formerly done at the Establishment.
All repairing done on short notice, and in
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on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 131f

Delaware; and in the meantime Congress assembled alternately at Princeton and Annapolis: but the representatives of other States were unremit-

of the place where the city was to be. Cotemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme, with its long unopened avenues and streets, its decaying

tional sphere—a tribute at once to the moderation of the Senate, and another proof to thoughtful men of the comprehensive wisdom with which

remember that we are reaping the
ward of other men's labor. This
erty we inherit; this admirable C
stitution, which has survived pe

and war, prosperity and adversity; this double scheme of Government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other Powers, yet which protects the earnings of industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order. These great results were not acquired without wisdom and toil and blood—their launching and heroic record is before the world. But to all this we were born, and, like heirs upon whom have been cast a great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The grand productions of the era in which the foundations of this government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had in their obligations to the whole family of man. Let us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, as the population, extent, and power of our country surpasses the dawn of progress of its origin.

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly new, but which, if vigorously pursued, would be vigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, for one or two additional reflections.

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this Chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of departed orators and statesmen who here engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter, the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and, chiefly, perhaps, they will linger round the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose name and fame, associated in life, death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes joined, and sometimes resisted public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, the Senator, inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions; seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it—a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself; and, scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination, in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by scholars and statesmen while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically connected with this Chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the outer circle sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that of yore electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage, all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at the meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the west, threw back its level beams, in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuminate and cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point, with gratified pride, to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Wright, Mason, Maccon, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these, to awaken emulation, or to plunge into despair! Fortunate was the American statesman who, in this age, and in succeeding times, shall contribute to invest the new Hall to which we go, with his heroic memories like those that cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must molder into ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike

material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger Chamber, this Constitution vigorous and inviolate, and the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the Representatives of American States still united, prosperous, and free.

Remarks of Hon. John H. Savage, of Tennessee, on the Old Soldier's Pension Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States.

[Continued from last week.] Among the opponents of this bill are certain class of gentlemen upon this floor, who pride themselves upon being called the watch dogs of the Treasury. Whether or not they deserve the name, they seem anxious to determine. I will leave posterity to determine. One thing I do know, that their efforts are as powerless, except against the humble and the poor.

When the Galphins and the Gardiners, the land grants, the ocean mail steamers, and all such pious schemes of public plunder, enter your halls, if they do not crouch or stand aside for safety, their barking is no more in the pathway of these giants than the breath of a child upon the billows of the ocean. I am willing they shall be the high priests at the altar of economy; they may reach their hands to the Treasury, but they shall not touch the rights and hopes of the old soldier, and the policy of a great nation, shall be a victim to their political notions.

Gentlemen say we have no money, and it is therefore the wrong time to pass this bill. I say, if they are true, that it is the wrong time for the Treasury to be empty. I say forward this measure at the last Congress, when the Treasury was full to overflowing. The eyes of this nation were turned upon it. A universal argument was made that so much money ought not to be withheld from general circulation. Almost a thousand schemes were discussed or proposed for its distribution. Some of them forced themselves upon the records of this House. A bill to invest \$8,000,000 in railroad stocks was voted for by some very distinguished opponents of pensions. A bill also passed this House, by a vote of 119 to 79, distributing the surplus of the Treasury to the States; and the old idea of bank deposits was not without its advocates.

Sir, these were the most prominent of the rival schemes for the distribution of the vast accumulation. I opposed them all as being unwise, partial, and unjust to the great mass of the nation. This money was the property of the nation, and belonged to the nation alike—to the poor and the humble, as much as to the rich and the proud; and I was unwilling to sanction any plan for its distribution that did not extend its incidental benefits, as far as possible, to every citizen of the Union.

To deposit it with the banks was to give it to the merchants, speculators, politicians, and a few other classes, and to the character and influence would secure accommodations. The mechanics, agriculturists, and people of the interior, would not get a dollar. To invest it in railroad stocks was a scheme for the benefit of the Shylocks and capitalists of the Union by giving them the benefit of the stock, while the people who had contributed to the purchase of the bonds, which they had purchased at much lower, it would have realized to those bondholders great fortunes, while the nation at large would have been in no degree benefited. I was unwilling to distribute it to the States, because I believed it would induce unwise and extravagant legislation for the benefit of the States, and would not meet the necessities of the many. I was unwilling for this great fund to be scattered abroad, unless, like the dew of heaven, it should fall with its refreshing power upon every citizen of the Union, whether rich or poor, humble or distinguished, living in a great city or the remote country. I rejected by this bill to accomplish three things:

1. To reward the old soldier for the patriotism he has displayed and the injuries sustained in his service.

2. By the honor conferred upon old age, to encourage an emulous spirit in the bosoms of our youth that will forever furnish citizen soldiers to meet the exigencies of war, and thus avoid that most to be dreaded of all necessities, a standing army.

3. A distribution and expenditure of the public revenue, which will, to a greater extent than any other plan, confer its incidental benefits upon all sections and all classes, and will, in the process of time, secure our vast expenditure, but will illustrate the view of the argument, I will state a few prominent items as a general statement.

I know that it is very difficult for the Government, in making expenditures, to confer equal benefits upon all sections and upon all classes; but I hold that it is a duty to approximate as near thereto as possible, and never, without some great necessity, to adopt measures or make expenditures which confer benefits upon one section or one class to the exclusion of others. It requires no argument to prove that if all the revenue is collected in one class of States and spent in another, or if the money is collected in one and paid to another, that the latter will become rich and the former poor; and hence it follows that almost as much partiality and injustice may exist in disbursing as in collecting the public revenue. It appears from Secretary Cobb's report, from which I have already quoted, that the total amount appropriated by the Government since 1789, is \$1,975,335,176 97, which consists of the following items:

Civil list	\$1,000,000
Foreign intercourse, including awards	82,555,554 34
Public debt	1,062,213 17
Military service	607,523,088 22
Retiree and other pensions	17,752,941 54
Indian affairs, including Chickasaw fund	79,434,170 16
Naval establishment	229,852,794 16
Appropriations, exclusive of public debt	128,922,716 11
Public debt	267,062,400 40
Interest on public debt	1,062,213 17
Total	\$1,975,335,176 97

Now, it is seen that nearly half of the whole amount collected for all purposes has been spent upon our little Army and Navy, and that our pensioners have received less than we have paid to the other classes. It appears from this same report that our expenditures for the year ending June, 1857, amounted to \$71,274,587 83, and it is a well-grounded opinion, that for the last year they amounted to over eighty millions. The estimates for the present year amount to \$74,065,206 96. These vast sums are collected from all sections, and every citizen, and to a partial expenditure inflicts the greatest injustice. The large items for sustaining the Army and Navy are expended upon the borders and along the sea-board, and in the great cities. The interior agricultural people are refreshed by this golden shower to a very slight extent. And so far as I can see, it is a misfortune that the money is not so well distributed as other items that I will mention.

Congress has heretofore appropriated the sum of \$21,815,103 67, for roads, rivers, and harbors; which expenditures are local and partial in every respect—a mere draft upon the Treasury for the benefit of some particular city or community; and I am well-informed that some gentlemen, quite prominent in this system of public plunder, have distinguished themselves as opponents of this bill. Congress has also expended much treasure in fortifying our great cities and sea-port towns. Since the year 1832, the sum of \$24,584,375 has been voted for this purpose; and of this sum, the last Congress voted \$5,084,375. To fortify our cities, may have been wise at the time that we were engaged in a war; but then the nation was weak, and the communication with the interior slow. Now, railroads extend to every section, and the iron horse, far outstrips in speed the ships upon the

ocean. I hold that fortifications are, at best, a very poor substitute for the strength of men. History proves them to have been more commonly the instruments of domestic tyranny than of national defense. The boasted San Juan de Ulla, and Perote, of Mexico, have often been the prisons of their own citizens, but were as nothing in the pathway of our invasion.

Now, sir, instead of annually pouring out these large sums in our cities, in building fortifications that may never be assaulted, I propose to abandon the system and distribute the money to every section of the country, to assist in bringing up gallant men, who shall be ready and willing, when the trumpet shall threaten, to fly with railroad speed, and stand around the beleaguered city, a wall of living valor, more to be relied upon and more honorable than cold stones, though piled upon each other as high as the tower of Babel.

The old soldier is found everywhere; but, perhaps, most often in the interior agricultural regions, where public expenditures, as now made, never reach. Perhaps the very community that taught him to toil, and sent him to fight your battles in the strength of his youth, received him last again with health and vigor, and now I propose to pay the debt by giving him ninety-six dollars per annum; and this is a gift, also, to a great extent, to that community wherein the soldier lives, for he must spend it to educate his children, to send him to pay the merchant, the farmer, the lawyer, and the doctor. The old soldier is found everywhere; but, perhaps, most often in the interior agricultural regions, where public expenditures, as now made, never reach. Perhaps the very community that taught him to toil, and sent him to fight your battles in the strength of his youth, received him last again with health and vigor, and now I propose to pay the debt by giving him ninety-six dollars per annum; and this is a gift, also, to a great extent, to that community wherein the soldier lives, for he must spend it to educate his children, to send him to pay the merchant, the farmer, the lawyer, and the doctor.

The Secretary of the Treasury was landed in the public press some few months after the inauguration, because it was said that the gentleman, for the purpose of aiding the mercantile world to meet the pressure of hard times, had paid off quite a large portion of the public debt, when the same had many years yet to run. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, that he paid the sum of \$688,977 78 by way of premium upon the debt. This operation was for the benefit of the merchants, bankers, and brokers; and, in my opinion, was equal to one fourth the annual cost of this bill. With such facts before them, the friends of the Secretary ought not to talk of the extravagance of this bill.

It may be said, that the Army and Navy annually cost fifteen times as much as the pensions under this bill. I exhibited to this House, at the last session, calculations of Professor Tucker and Mr. Dellow, showing that in all probability less than seven thousand men entered the Army and Navy annually, from the Secretary's financial report, that he paid the sum of \$688,977 78 by way of premium upon the debt. This operation was for the benefit of the merchants, bankers, and brokers; and, in my opinion, was equal to one fourth the annual cost of this bill. With such facts before them, the friends of the Secretary ought not to talk of the extravagance of this bill.

Every people, to maintain their independence, must have some system to guard against domestic usurpation and foreign war. The object of this bill is to create a European system. Vast armies there surround the thrones of princes, crushing the spirit of liberty, and destroying the substance of the people by the most ruinous and oppressive taxation. England maintains, in time of peace, about one hundred and fifty thousand; France, in 1854, had one hundred and forty thousand; and two hundred and forty-seven, in 1855, had eight hundred thousand soldiers. We have an army, by the report of Secretary Floyd to the present Congress, of seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight. For the last year it cost us largely over twenty million dollars. This year the Secretary estimates for \$18,010,190 78, which is more than double the cost of the last year. It is liable to be increased by a deficiency bill at the next Congress; from which it appears that we pay over a million dollars for each thousand men; or, more than one thousand dollars per man; so that, if we adopt the European system, and raise our Army to equal that of Great Britain, it would cost annually \$18,000,000, or if we rival France, one hundred million dollars; and to equal Russia, more than eight hundred million dollars. When this system is adopted, the freedom of the people is at an end. Our little Mexican war produced five or six ambitious generals, each of whom acted as if he had a legal right to the Presidency, and each of whom, as a soldier, increased our standing Army. If foreign war came that shall try the strength of the nation; and, unless the commander of our conquering legions shall be a second Washington, your Congress will be driven hence, your Constitution trampled under foot, and the people will become the victim and instrument of a usurper at his discretion. Congress cannot avoid it. The question upon this bill is simply, will you have a pension list or a standing army? At the last session Congress was asked to grant five additional regiments to the regular establishment; thereby increasing, for all time, our national establishment, and increasing the cost of the Army. Congress refused; and if the request had been granted, past experience authorizes us to say, that if a further increase had not been asked during this Administration, it would have been demanded at the beginning of the next. Gentlemen who talk about the extravagance of this bill vote to increase the Army without hesitation. The systems are opposed to their opinions, and gentlemen are entitled to their opinions. The bill proposes to secure to the nation a reliance upon the citizen for military service, as the cheapest, most honorable, and least dangerous system for a free people. If we reject it, we must adopt the European system, and we must have a regular establishment, equal to national defense, thus devoting many of our citizens and much money to military purposes forever.

The principle of pensioning for military service has been approved by the distinguished men of the United States since 1818. It was approved by General Washington in 1780, when Congress, at his urgent request, passed a resolution giving to the officer half pay for life, and which he then described as necessary to prevent a dissolution of the army. Resting upon these high authorities, I feel confident that the passage of this bill will establish a military policy, which alone can secure the nation against the dangers of foreign war and domestic usurpation.

As to the soldiers of subsequent wars, I cannot consent to pension them now. If, hereafter, when they have grown old, and the Government is in the hands of their children, they should be honored and held up to the nation in their declining years as examples for imitation, it would be in accordance with the policy which I desire to see established. But these old men of 1812 are the fathers of the Republic; the victors in the second war of independence. They are rapidly sinking to the grave, and must be paid now or never. It is no argument to say that the Treasury is empty. The nation which they defended in the days of their youth I hope may live forever, and yet become the most glorious and powerful on the face of the globe.

Upon the returns of the local assessors the San Jose Tribune estimates the population of California at 597,000, composed of 332,250 Americans, 38,500 Chinese, 15,000 French, 15,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Irish, 2,000 English, and about 4,000 of African descent.

IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Statesville, Friday, January 28, 1859.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT OR BUY, can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit to the money get out. Goods, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax or a wafer. Postage stamps taken as money.

Stevenson & Bowen. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Men, on North Third Street, Philadelphia, it will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, have associated with them Mr. DANIEL ZIMMERMAN, formerly of Lincoln, N. C. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Zimmerman. He is not only a North Carolinian, but a Southern man, and, perhaps, those who deal with his House will not only be spending their money with friends, but can repose the utmost confidence, that they will purchase goods at the lowest cash prices, and that their dealings will prove to their satisfaction.

Rev. Mr. WORME, Providence permitting, will hold Divine Service in the Court o'clock.

The latter part of last, and the fore part of the present week, was intensely cold, and ice formed rapidly. Monday was so cold that operations in our office had to cease; the ink froze, paper congealed, and the "Imp's nose" turned blue! The weather is now mild and moist.

The Speech of Vice-President Breckinridge, on moving from the old to the new Senate Chamber, will be found in full in the Express this week. We offer no apology for inserting it, believing that each of our readers will peruse it with pleasure, for its literary merit, as well as for the patriotic sentiments with which it abounds. Many, we dare say, will learn from it for the first time the history of our Congress.

We give this week the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Savage upon the old soldier's pension. This speech commends itself to the attention of the public generally, as well for the historical facts set forth, as the justice to those who stood by the flag of the country in the hour of her peril, and drove back her enemies with their brave hearts and flowing blood! upon the plains of Chancellorsville and other unglorious fields. Surely, those old men did not expect to encounter another foe in the Legislative Halls of their country, when they had defeated Britain's hosts, and caused the English Lion to cower at the feet of the American Eagle! But, so it is!

Our Texas and Illinois Correspondence came to hand too late for this issue.

The extravagance of the Administration having caused alarm among some of the members of the present Congress, for the success of the Democratic party in the next election, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill to economize in the expenditures of the Government. What the Senator expects to accomplish by the passage of such a bill at this late date, we are at a loss to comprehend. When did ever any one know a spendthrift to become economical, except when he had no more money to squander? So also is it with the Democracy; having drained the Treasury, with riotous living and barefaced prodigality, they, when there is not another dollar to be clutched, would fain become economical, and especially preceding a new election, when another President is to be made. But, while Senator Johnson would save at the pigstail, if he might, Mr. Buchanan is letting out at the bung, and Mr. Sidel, endeavoring to kick out the head of the Treasury-cask, that \$30,000,000 more may flow in the direction of Cuba!

Now, if Senator Johnson, with his "tailor's goose," or any other instrument, can stop all the flood-gates of the present Administration, he will show himself a greater man than when he was mending "old clothes" in Tennessee, or manufacturing "new garments" in North Carolina. We approve the efforts now making by the little tailor, to save the people's money, when all of it has been spent; but far more commendable would it have been, in him or some other person, to have endeavored to stop this drain before the public money was all spent. We cannot well see the utility of closing the cage-door when the bird has flown. Nevertheless, we hope Mr. Johnson will persevere, and engineer his bill through Congress, for it will be a curious sight to behold such a bill receive the signature of President Buchanan. It will be at least a tacit acknowledgment, of repentance for past transgression, if nothing more.

The Old Soldier's Pension Bill.

We copy below the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, granting pensions to the soldiers and marines of the war of 1812. The bill was passed mainly by the votes of the Western or "volunteer" States and the New England States—the latter being at all times ready to drain the Treasury, so as to create a necessity for a high tariff. Messrs. Branch, Winslow, Shaw, Craigie and Scales, of this State voted against it, and Messrs. Gilmer and Vance for it. Mr. Ruffin was detained from the House by indisposition.

We find the above paragraph going the rounds in a number of Democratic newspapers, and no doubt their object is to make capital of it, and to divert the attention of the people away from the extravagance and waste of the public money by themselves and Mr. Buchanan's administration. For, does not every one know, that there is no money left in the Treasury to be "drained" for any purpose? that so far as draining of the treasury could be done, for adopting a high tariff, the treasury has been drained sufficiently already for the matter of that, until it is now bankrupt! Only the other day a draft which was past due for \$100, was protested because there was no money in the United States treasury to meet it! If draining the public treasury, therefore, is all that is wanting in order to force upon the country a "high tariff" the object was accomplished by Democrats, and no further prodigality would be necessary in any event. But these co-workers in inequity would willingly make believe, if they could, that the depletion of

the treasury was not the work of their extravagance, but they would place the responsibility upon others, who have had no voice in the administration of the Government for years. But such presumption is relying far too much upon the forgetfulness of the people.

The Democratic party have done what the New England States would possibly do—the treasury is now empty—by their own prodigality—and needs replenishing in some way; but let the saving commence, by stopping off extravagant salaries and sinecures, and the treasury will soon be full again, under an honest and economical administration of the government, which, however, is not to be expected so long as Democracy bears rule. The application of the public money to purposes that do not tally with their views, and to promote their ends, is a monstrous offense in those who vote against them.

Correspondence.

Florida Correspondence.

Messrs. Editors:—

To you and a dozen friends "who would be glad to hear from me" in my wanderings, I must offer as an apology for my long silence, feeble health, and the pre-occupation of my mind in searching for some of the incidents in my journey. These I do not expect to interest others than my personal friends, who will regard them as from one whom they know, and, perhaps, in whose welfare they are interested. From them do I expect that blindness to faults which friendship may produce, and to them will I commit these hasty and unstudied sketches. Warm as my life's blood, are my feelings for many who may peruse these lines, and should what I write bring to mind the remembrance of "old lang syne," or elicit one sentiment of sympathy with him who is an involuntary exile from his home and friends, or should they evoke one burst of gratitude to the Guide of the wanderer for his beneficent watching of feeble footsteps, I shall be repaid. My object, too, in the severe and doubtful enterprise, was for the improvement of health, and if by any means used I may have been benefited, I desire to furnish items of my experience, which may be of use to others. They may be—*Wm. McKee.*

Footprints which perhaps another Soling in life's stormy sea—A former and shipwrecked brother—Selling may take his goods.

I might recount the incidents of my journey from the present time back to the beginning—"as if a rose would shut and be a bud again," but I prefer commencing with the bud, and proceeding with its development. Excuse, dear reader, the earnest importunities of the Guide of the wanderer for his beneficent watching of feeble footsteps, I shall be repaid. My object, too, in the severe and doubtful enterprise, was for the improvement of health, and if by any means used I may have been benefited, I desire to furnish items of my experience, which may be of use to others. They may be—*Wm. McKee.*

So I did not consider my boat fully launched until I saw the last parting to my friends, the comforting and concentrating all the good wishes and blessings which I had received during the previous month into the pithy Scotch parting—"And a fair wind to your ship, and the storms eye ten miles to leeward of her." I was about with a resolve to struggle on. But here, dear reader, let me unhesitatingly state that I did not—I made a boat of a horse. Then you may imagine a "solitary horseman," as G. P. R. James would call him, winding his way through the beautiful country east of Asheville, on a Wednesday evening. (For an account of that horse and rider you need not consult James!) The rippling waters of the beautiful Tennessee, the Indian name of the French Broad—made no unusual demonstrations at his approach, but moved on in their silent march towards the ocean. The beauty and grandeur of that region to be fully appreciated, must be seen, and under other circumstances than those of the aforesaid solitary horseman, for, at that time, the cold winds, which had received point and power by association with frosted mountains, were such as to allay the enthusiasm of any one, especially of a weak and enfeebled invalid. As I advanced I could easily perceive the gradual ascent from Asheville to Waynesville, which renders it certain that the latter is the highest locality for a town in the State being, as I was informed, 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. While approaching that mountain-top, and observing the valley of Richland Creek on the right, I had the description of it realized to my mind, which I once heard, as furnished by a conversation between a traveler and a native. "Traveler, these places, places, places, and perhaps not, and when he arrived at the place where he expected to find the town, he inquired of a negro whom he met how far it was to W—."

"Dis is dat same place, massa."

"You say this is W—! I don't see anything of it."

"Dis is Waynesville, shure, massa, or whar it ought to be."

"Explain yourself then, how is it?"

"Why, you see, massa, next week's court-week, you know, or p'raps you don't know, that this is washing week, and they've just took Waynesville down to the creek (that is, in the State for, as I was told, 2,800 feet above the level of the sea)."

My own idea of Waynesville and its "guide folk" was different, for I met with a cordial reception from "mine host" of the village inn, who showed me a good fire. True there is no exhibition of architectural skill in the formation of the place and its parts, but the natural scenery around amply compensates for any lack of art, and, as it is, by giant mountain-sentinels, and over-looked by bright skies and starry heavens, which seem, in all that region, to hold their vigils near to the earth, I could not but feel that it would be a happy home for a lover of nature. And as the sun sank behind the Titan Balsam, and the chilly winds bore from their wings over mountain and vale, and the trees sighed as if they knew that night would be before their summer joy and beauty, I, a fit counterpart of their gloom and sadness, rode the weary way down to the foot of a spur of Balsam, and rested for the night.

The chill winds now blow even here in Florida, and I will initiate the above example. So to you, dear reader, and all whom I love, I send the remembrance of old lang syne by the winter fires in the Old North State. D. C. R.

Marianna, Fla.

North Carolina Correspondence.

"Eagles do not Catch Flies."

This proverb contains a lesson of beauty, wisdom, and truth. It says in language that none can mistake, that minds truly great never make small and contemptible things the object of their pursuit. There is beauty in comparing the Eagle, the noblest bird of the forest, to the man of high-toned morality and lofty aims, the noblest work of God.

As this bird, contemplating the pretty insects, seizes and bears off to its lofty eyrie the largest birds of the forest, so the true man pursues those objects only which are of the nobility of his nature. And as the Eagle plumes her pinions, soars upward into heaven, and sails triumphant above the stormy clouds; so man, in making the lightning his messenger, or in offering himself a sacrifice upon the altar of duty, exalts himself above his fellows, and seems almost enthroned with Deity. True, the Eagle will at times pollute his talons with the creeping mud-serpent; true also that the man whose aims are for the most part lofty, will now and then be guilty of a trifling act. But for this we should not censure him severely. We must recollect the inconsistencies of human nature, and judge as we would be judged? Why not consider the foibles of great men as the leaves and tender branches which yield to the slightest breeze, and their virtues as the trunks of sturdy old oaks that bend not to the blasts of the violent tempests.

The Eagle was the ensign under which the Romans marched from conquest to glory, and from glory to greatness. Well did it suit their aspiring dispositions; for as this bird is king of the skies, so did they aspire to be the rulers of the world. The Corinthian surpassed the Roman in statuary, the Athenian in eloquence, the Egyptian in astronomy, but Rome carried her Eagles triumphant over them all, and proud mistress that she was, she claimed as her arts to impose the manner of peace, to spare the humbled to war against the haughty. A good estimate could be formed of the Roman character with no other criterion than the three beautiful lines of the *Æneid*—beginning—"Tu regere, etc."—so true is it that a nation's character, as well as an individual's, can be estimated from its pursuits.

The coin which we handle daily, the flag that floats over the domes of our Capitols, bear the image of this majestic bird, that the young men of our land may ever aspire to greatness, not by the tortuous winding of the serpent, but by imitating the sublime flight of the bird of Jove.

Men in exalted places are under a sort of necessity not to condescend to insignificant acts. The world will not allow it. Their stations set them up to the gaze of all, and they have to make their conduct correspond to their positions, or else submit to the ridicule and railery of their underlings. We condemn in one what we commend in another. A bat may catch flies, but an Eagle must not. It would be mockery to extol the President of the United States for fine dancing. It would be a poor compliment to a Senator to praise him as an expert pugilist. It is their duty to legislate for our people, and not to engage in things that become only bores. Plutarch relates an anecdote which is pertinent—Philip, king of Macedon, was one day arguing with a musician about the strings of his instrument. The musician, replying, said, "Heaven forbid, sir, that so great a calamity should ever befall you as to understand these things better than I." This silenced Philip effectually, and he learned that actions should always correspond to stations. This he impressed upon his son, Alexander, who, at a banquet was singing to the wonder and amazement of all present. His father commented in said sternly, "art thou not ashamed to sing so well?"

Juvenal, in one of his satires, expresses the following truthful sentiment: "Omne animal vitium tanto conspicuus in se, Crimines habet, quanto major, qui peccat, imitatur."

A free translation is that a crime is esteemed heinous in the degree, in which he who commits it is esteemed great. Let those in high places, then, beware how they "catch flies."

See, there is a young man, strong and healthy, poor and lazy. He lounges for a living, and borrows for his board. He would stand by and see his sister make the fire to bake the bread that supports his lazy carcass. And what cares he if his aged mother does suffer from poverty, so she but keep his gastronomic organs in operation. Be sure he is no Eagle, *aye, a bat he is, a leathery-winged bat!*

There is another who would chisel you out of your living for a dime, sell his dearest friend, or stop up his neighbor's ear for a consideration. In his eye a dollar looks as big as a cart-wheel. He is as many removes from the true man, as the Eagle is from the snake.

There is another who, like the Pharisees, delights to occupy the chief seats in the synagogue, but unlike them he hates to make long prayers. He likes the Gospel, but not a half-day will he work to earn a quarter and pay the preacher, or the sexton for candles and wood. He would have preaching stop, or proceed by torch-light, before he would give anything. He wishes to seem an Eagle, but the owl is visible to all.

Young men, be Eagles in your aims. Ever aspire to something nobler, higher, and better. Thus you may reasonably expect to attain to some worth in the world, though you may never rise to fame. It may be denied you to become Miltons or Franklins, but you can do Justice and love Mercy.

So mote it be. QUILP.

Jan. 25th, 1859.

A sale in New York of North Carolina 6 per cent. stock was made on Monday at 9; Virginia 9½; Tennessee 9½; Missouri 9½.

Snooks wants to know if Pigma would be a proper cognomen for a little Pig?

Legislative.

On Monday the Senate passed to its third reading the bill to aid the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Railroad Company by an exchange of bonds.

In the Commons the bill to aid the Fayetteville Coalfields Road passed its second reading by a vote of 53 to 44. The bill to charter the Bank of Salisbury also passed its third reading.—Standard.

[It will be recollected that this bill provides for a Branch to be located at Statesville.]

RAILROAD, Jan. 22.

In the Senate, to-day, nothing but private bills considered. The bill to amend the charter of Normal College was taken up—proposed amendments to change its name to Trinity College, and put it under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Worth moved to strike out the 4th section of the original charter, which grants to the Faculty and seven or more Trustees the right to give certificates to teachers of common schools, exempting them from examination by county committees throughout the State. He thought this privilege should not be granted to this institution, when it was given to no other in the State. Other religious societies have institutions, and there should be no discriminations. A certificate granted under this provision authorized the person holding it to teach school for life in any county of the State, without going before the county examining committee. If the person should become incompetent, or of bad moral character, he would still be authorized to teach. No college—not even the University—ought to enjoy any such privilege. Normal College was a flourishing institution in its own county, and he wished to do anything in his power, consistent with duty to the State, to foster and encourage it. He had corresponded with the President, and that gentleman thought there would be no objection on the part of the Trustees to the amendment. Amendment adopted, and the bill passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

Seven bills of incorporation passed their 2nd and 3rd readings, viz: To incorporate Jamestown, in Guilford; Kenansville Female Seminary; Wilmington Ocean Steam Navigation Company; Warrenton Savings Bank; McCennon's Creek Navigation Company; Montgomery Mining Company; Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company; and a large number of others of no general interest.

In the House, last night, the debate was continued on the Chatham Railroad bill. Messrs. Morehead and Norwood spoke for connecting at the Neuse river. Messrs. Kerr, Outlaw, and others against the amendment.—The bill passed yeas 61, nays 20.—[Whether with or without the amendment the Reporter does not say.]

To-day, the bill to charter a company to build a Railroad from Greensboro' to Leaksville on Dan river was taken up. An amendment was voted down that no passengers should start on it at Greensboro' who intending going to Danville. Messrs. Settle and Norwood were for the bill.—Mr. Caldwell of Guilford and Bullock against it.—Mr. Caldwell because he thought it a want of independence to ask for this after the Danville Connection had been refused. He was for that or none. The bill passed by a large majority.

Mr. Outlaw's bill to create a homestead exemption was taken up. A large number of amendments were rejected. One was adopted fixing the value of the homestead at \$500. The bill provides that all debts must be paid at the time of registration or the act shall not exempt land from execution for them.

The bill to establish the bank of Salisbury was taken up, amended, and discussed for some time. An amendment to require the Bank to pay a bonus of \$10,000 to the State was voted down almost unanimously.—Another, in case of suspension to allow holders of notes to sue any or all of the stockholders, was rejected, 95 to 6. The House adjourned before the final vote was taken, but I have no doubt the bill will pass.

The Fayetteville and Coal Fields bill is the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock.—Fayetteville Observer.

News, &c.

ordination in Austria Italy give color to the intimations of the war. The members of the British Cabinet had been summoned to London. Lord Derby, it was said, desired to have Parliament meet earlier than the period previously fixed.

Later.—The steamer Europa has arrived at New York, with dates to the 8th instant. The prospect of a war between Austria and France on the one hand and Austria, backed by all Germany and Prussia, on the other, grows still more threatening. Austria has sent 30,000 troops into Italy, and it is said can muster 100,000 in the Italian dominions in three days. There is no other news of interest, except that the Spanish Minister talks of demanding satisfaction of the United States, on account of the President's insulting proposition to purchase Cuba. Cotton had slightly declined. Breadstuffs had advanced a little.

POSTAGE.

It will be seen by our Congressional news that the post office committee in Congress have agreed to recommend the adoption of the old postage rates: 5 cents on a letter 3,000 miles and 10 cents for over that distance.—The rates on newspapers and printed matter, we suppose, will also be raised. The reason assigned for this increase is, that the Post Office Department must be made self-sustaining.

If members of Congress want to make the department pay its own expenses, it strikes us that it would be far better to abolish the franking privilege and thus pay their own postage, instead of increasing that of their constituents. If that don't have the desired effect, they might appropriate a portion of their \$3,600 salary (their pay for only part of a year's service) by adopting the old pay rates for themselves. The present mail facilities are about all the advantages and conveniences the people (especially those in the South) derive from the Federal government, and members of Congress would do well to economize in other respects before they curtail them.—Charlotte Democrat.

Trustees of the University.

We hope that the Legislature will adopt the proposition of some members to confer upon the Board of Trustees the power to fill vacancies in their body. That the power would be exercised with a view to the advantage of that noble State Institution, cannot be doubted. It is no answer to this to say that the Board rarely has a full meeting. That is true; but those who do attend meetings are the best friends of the Institution, and least likely of all to be moved by any unworthy motive.

How is it now? The Legislature makes selections upon grounds of personal and party friendship. The prosperity of the University is not the first or chief consideration. And it is certainly rather delicate for members so frequently to divide the honor or among themselves—the empty honor, perhaps we ought to say, in view of the little attention bestowed by the elected generally on the affairs of the institution. But this is as nothing compared with the habit recently fallen into of electing Trustees as Democrats or as Whigs. A few days ago a democrat proposed, in what seems to have been regarded as an excess of liberality, to give the opposition party four out of the twelve Trustees to be elected. The House held the motion on the table. Whether a sense of shame came over the majority, or they thought it was too great a concession to make, the report does not inform us. We confess that we felt mortified. A State institution, built up by the common consent and with the united means of all parties—Republicans and Federalists, Democrats and Whigs,—patronized too by fathers and sons of all parties,—come to be regarded as two-thirds a democratic institution, or as in any sense or in any degree a party institution! It is a very sad and humiliating consideration.

We hope that the members of the Legislature will relinquish the power, and divest themselves of the temptation thus to dwarf the University from a State to a party institution. Otherwise we may have Professors and Tutors also selected because of their party politics, and then democratic youths seeking some other place, perhaps in some other State, in which to prosecute their studies.—Fay. Obs.

Corruption at Washington.

From an article in a Washington States of Dec. 20th (we take to quote Democratic authorities) we learn that "during the recess of Congress the author of the 9th volume of the Pacific Railroad reports has exceeded his estimates by \$35,000 for printing and paper alone; that an attempt is being made to have it bound in two, instead of one volume, at an additional cost of \$20,000, making the book cost \$125,000 instead of \$71,000.

We learn further that the "Executive paper shows a discrepancy between the amount entered on the books, to the quantity used in printing, of several thousand dollars; that nearly three thousand dollars were found in the hands of the binders, which they had drawn from the Treasury for waste leaves to which they were not entitled; that one of the binders presented receipts for several thousand dollars for waste leaves for which he had received no credit in the books; that one hundred thousand dollars and upwards had been drawn by the Public Printer from the Treas-

ury in the last four years, for which he rendered no more service than any other printer in the City of Washington; that composition has sometimes been paid for four times; that about forty thousand dollars, at least, can be saved annually, by striking from the extra numbers of the message and documents those stale portions which are never read.

Here is a list of swindling operations, in one branch of the Government alone, published upon Democratic authority, which would have been sufficient to damn any Administration from the days of Washington to that of Franklin Pierce. We all remember the hackneyed lines of Pope:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, That to be feared needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with his face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

It is to be apprehended that the American people have reached the second stage. Corruption in public men, and public offices, has grown sufficiently familiar to be endured. How long will it be before we learn to pity the criminal? How much longer before the masses are poisoned by the deadly miasma that rises hot and steaming from the Capitol of the Nation? It is not in the spirit of a partizan that we write this. God knows we would willingly hide from the eyes of other nations this foul and festering sore! It is too infamous to be exposed to the world for a party purpose. The American abroad will hang his head in shame when the loathsome truth is conveyed beyond the Atlantic, that the Public Printer has filched a hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury, and that he is still the trusted official of Congress, and the confidential friend of the President. Princes and monarchs will learn to their gratification, that public honesty is at so low an ebb in this republican land, that a detected plunderer of the Treasury is the daily associate of the Cabinet Ministers and Senators, and is gladly welcomed in society from which the honest son of toil would be rudely spurned. It gives us no satisfaction to record this deep disgrace, and spread abroad a knowledge of this detestable infamy. But it must be exposed to be cured. However disgusting the operation, the sharp knife must be firmly applied, or the patient is gone. It is no temporary evil—no ulcer upon the surface, that will heal itself in the course of time, without the surgeon's aid. It strikes at the root of liberty itself. It is sucking out the life of life, from the grandest government experiment the mind of man ever conceived. Corruption in high places is as absolutely inconsistent with a well regulated constitutional freedom, as light and darkness; and all history establishes that wherever its first beginnings have been unchecked, it has gone on spreading wider and wider, until every man connected with the Government has his price, and every office becomes the subject of a despicable traffic.

Daring Robbery at Pleasant Hill, N. C.

We learn from the Petersburg Express, that a daring robbery was perpetrated near Pleasant Hill in this State, week before last. Four negroes, the property of James Stephens, Esq., entered the store of Wm. M. Crocker, at Pleasant Grove, and stole \$85 in money and a lot of ready made clothing.

The following were the circumstances, as related: The negroes referred to concocted a plan to rob Mr. C. at a log rolling a day or so previous to the theft. They agreed to lay in ambush until Mr. Wm. M. Crocker retired to his private residence which he generally did between nine and ten o'clock every night, leaving his brother Nathan Crocker, to sleep in the store. As soon as Mr. Crocker had left, about ten o'clock, one of the negroes who had been lying in ambush watching went to the store and told Mr. N. Crocker that he wished to go to the lumber room to purchase some article of merchandise which he mentioned. Mr. Crocker not suspecting anything wrong when he left the store room failed to lock the door. During his absence in the lumber room, in accordance with the plan previously agreed upon, the negroes entered the store and commenced their preconcerted depredations of theft.

One went to the money drawer and the others appropriated all the ready made clothing they could stand under. As soon as Mr. Crocker was about entering the room the negroes made tracks, and Mr. C. followed in hot pursuit, and would have overtaken one of them but owing to the darkness of the night he made a misstep and fell, and the rogues escaped. Mr. Crocker then gave the alarm to his brother, who soon came to the store, and in company with another gentleman in a carriage was sent out. It was not the pursuit, however, and until Saturday morning search, that that thorough detective, Brapely, discovered the thieves. Regarding the road without made to disgorge the money and property stolen. Mr. Crocker does not know or not, as he recovered all his money, and that was in the money drawer.

Gracefully and Randomly Done. The Hon. Calvin Graves, of this City, well known in this City last week on entering the lobby of the Commons as a spectator, on Oct. 1st, Mr. Ransom, he was unanimously elected to the House to a seat on the floor. He was conducted to Messrs. Ransom and Ferber.

motion of Mr. Cunningham, the same honor was unanimously shown Mr. G. by the Senate on his entering the lobby of that body. This was a graceful compliment to a good man and sterling patriot. Mr. Graves was for many years, up to 1848 inclusive, a member of the Legislature, and has been Speaker of both the Commons and Senate; and while Speaker of the latter body, as our readers will remember, he gave the casting vote which passed the charter and the appropriation for the Central Railroad. Long may he live, doing good by his example as a man and as a Statesman, and enjoying the affection of his neighbors and the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens generally.—Standard.

Council of State.

From the Raleigh Standard. The Council of State convened in the Capitol, in this City, on Saturday last, pursuant to notification by his Excellency Gov. Ellis. The following members were in attendance, to wit: John A. Averett, of Duplin; J. J. Granberry, of Perquimans; John L. Bridges, of Edgecomb; Wm. J. Waugh, of Forsyth, and P. M. Powell, of Richmond. Absent, Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk.

John A. Averett, Esq., of Duplin, was appointed President of the Council, and Graham Daves, Esq., Secretary.

The following nominations were made by Gov. Ellis, and approved by the Council:

Board of Internal Improvement, James Fulton, Esq., of New-Hampshire, and Nicholas M. Long, Esq., of Halifax.

Board of Literature, Wm. P. Ward, Esq., of Jones; Archibald Henderson, Esq., of Rowan; and James P. Gordon, of Wilkes.

The Governor is by virtue of his office, a member and President of each of these Boards.

Governor's Aids.—Rank of Colonel:

Jas. R. Love, Jr., of Jackson co. J. V. Jordan, of Craven. T. H. Holmes, of Sampson. E. C. Jordan, of Person.

Private Secretary—Graham Daves, of Craven.

Stop the Rascal.

Well may honest people and virtuous, look one another in the face, and ask with astonishment, "What next?" It would seem that Hell, tired of its inmates, had turned them loose upon earth, to rob, murder, and devastate. In another part of this day's paper will be found an advertisement offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension, and delivery at the jail in Newman, Coweta County, of William Holland, who absconded from the neighborhood of Haralson, on Wednesday night, the 29th December, taking with him another man's wife and her child, about four weeks old, and leaving his own wife and children behind, in perfectly destitute circumstances. Besides this act of basest meanness, Holland has defrauded a number of persons in the neighborhood, running off and selling a negro and a mule, the property of other parties, passing forged notes, and perpetrating swindling acts on a large scale. Holland is a Mason, and has his denit from the Lodge of which he was a member. The woman he has enticed from her husband and home, is a Mason's wife, and most of those he has wronged were Masons. He is about 45 years old, weighs some 240 pounds, wears a wig of straight black hair, covers a bald head with a few patches of his natural hair, which is kinky as a negro's. He went off with a buggy and horse, and the weather being very inclement, it is supposed that the fender infant accompanying the abandoned pair must either have perished from exposure or has been destroyed by them.

It is to be hoped that the press throughout the country will aid justice by publishing an account of his villainies, and a description of his person.—The rains and high water deterred immediate pursuit, and he has thus been furnished an opportunity to get a good start of his victims.—Independent South.

What it would lead to.

The Russian Organ published at Brussels, speaking of the President's hankering after Cuba, says:

The war which might result from it would be far more disastrous than the Crimean war which has cost so much gold and blood to the world. It would be a war with a nation whose products are the first element of industry in all parts of the world, and whose commercial intercourse makes an important branch of income for most governments. It would be a violent rupture of all the arteries of commerce and circulation; it would be a fatal separation between Europe, which needs America, and America which can dispense with Europe. Take from England the gold of California, and the cotton of Louisiana, and her industry will at once be stopped in its prosperous action. We sincerely hope that such a terrible occurrence will not take place.

Last Monday was the coldest day

of the season thus far. Fayetteville, the thermometer was as low as 16.

Obituary.

DIED. In this County, on the 20th instant, JERUSA FERRIS, in the 78th year of her age, 36 of which she has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

Advertisements.
STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN & NERMITH.]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLN, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
53 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where an increased stock will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

Just received
And for sale by
T. H. MORRIS,
SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES,
SODA, SOLE LEATHER.
A large and well selected assortment of
KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON;
Also,
RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY GRASS SEED,
SILVER GRASS SEED.
Jan. 28, 1859.

All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay up by February 1st, 1859.
T. H. MORRIS.

Look Here!

If you owe me, and intend to pay, come up and say so, between now and February Court week. After that time our claims will be put out for collection. We mean what we say.
KEPPEL & STIRWALT.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-4f

Notice.

Having bought my PARTNER'S INTEREST in the **STATESVILLE TANNERY**, together with Stock, Notes, and Book Accounts, I am now sole proprietor of the concern, and expect to carry on the business pretty extensively. Myself or my Agent will always be glad to attend to the collection of any debt due to me, or to accommodate in any way desirable.
GOOD HIDES always acceptable at the Yard.
All those indebted to the late firm are requested to pay up. Good Hides taken in discount on the old claims, or any way.
Good Leather given in exchange, or cash paid for Hides.
S. A. SHARPE.
Jan. 28.—8-3f

RETURN MY GUN!

THE person who carried a double-barrel Shot Gun from my room, about Christmas, will be so clever as to return it without delay.
JOHN WREN.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-4f

New Crop

MOLASSES
600 Hds. of choice New Crop Cuba Molasses, expected direct from Cuba during the month.
For sale by **MATHAWAY & Co.**
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 10, 1859.—6-1m

My Last Advertisement!

Having closed up my business in Statesville, I have placed all my ACCOUNTS and NOTES in the hands of **MR. A. W. JAMISON**, who is authorized to receive money due me, and give receipts for the same; and for the gratification of my customers I will say, that he is instructed to place all accounts unpaid by me in Court in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY W. AYER.
Jan. 10, 1858.—6-4w

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE 15 or 20 Likely Young Negroes, For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention.
Y. S. DEAN.
Dec. 22, 1858. 3-4f

Something Good.

BLUE FISH AND MULLET,
Of the best quality, for sale.
SALT,
In large seamless sacks, cheap for cash.
J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-4f

STEAM SAW MILL

Auction.
THE undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 10th of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., his
STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL,
On the Concord Road, near the 19 mile post from Statesville, in Iredell County, on the headwaters of Lone Horse, Esq., with a Lease of the Premises for 9 years.

Said Mill is in good running order, offers good inducements to any one desirous of engaging in the Lumber business, and will be sold without reserve. Also,
1 GUMMING MACHINE.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN L. BRAWLEY.
Dec. 20, 1858. 4-6f

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subscriptions to J. W. STOCKTON, Esq., at Statesville. We are in imminent need of funds.
Dec. 34, 1858. 4-4f

Wanted.

At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good and responsible Subscribers, for which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

Advertisements.
To the Physicians, Farmers, and Merchants of Western North Carolina.
E. Nye Hutchison & Co.,
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
DRUGS, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to \$1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers prices.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2.) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 84 to 124 cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINC, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNED and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8x10 to 30x44.

PUTTY,

Ready for use in Cans and Bladders. French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS and BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.

Chureilla's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION. Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills and Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received, from **Landreth & Son**, of Philadelphia, and from **Thorburn**, of New York.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop; **RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.** List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

HENDERSON & ENNIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c., Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes.
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S Drug Store,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

Snow Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.

Persons wanting to purchase Threshing Machines, Sugar Mills, Circular Saws, and other Machinery (for which see advertisement) will find this the best Foundry in the State at which to procure them. The partners are all mechanics, and will send nothing but first rate jobs, warranted. Orders for work wanted to be delivered next Spring and Summer, should be sent in at once, either to the Agents in Statesville, or S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C. A list of Prices may be seen at the Agency in Statesville, where orders will be received.

Cook Wanted.
Wanted to HIRE, a WOMAN to cook and wash for a small family—a woman without children. Apply to
E. B. DRAKE.

Blanks.

Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POSEY, Raleigh, N. C.
A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

A number of Advertisements of Hotels, Livery Stables, and Springs, will be inserted on fly-leaves, if forwarded immediately.

Jan. 14, 1859.—6-4f

HOFFLIN'S Clothing Emporium,
MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Where the best assortment of Ready Made Clothing is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.
My Stock consists of
Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
M. HOFFLIN.
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
Jan. 7, 1859.—3-6m

North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP Machine Shop
AND
Foundry,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing
FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
Wheat Threshing Machines.
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary. The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the top on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.
We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of Sugar Cane Crushers, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 30 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture
Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Sawn Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A sole supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for these celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Anything in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times. All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON, CALLED DIXON, BERRY DAVIDSON, P. S. BENSON, Proprietors.

E. B. DRAKE & CO.
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858. Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, chucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6m

Mountain Scenery.

The Scenery of Western North Carolina and Western South Carolina.
BY HENRY E. COLTON.

A WORK upon the Scenery of the Blue Ridge and its fellow ranges of Mountains will be published early in January. The following will be its contents:—

Chap. I.—Introduction.
Chap. II.—Asheville.
Chap. III.—Routes to reach Asheville—the Swannano Gap Road.
Chap. IV.—The Hickory Nut Gap Road.
Chap. V.—The Routes from South Carolina—Salem Gap and Jones Gap, Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Caesar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, and Cashier's Valley.
Chap. VI.—A Route via Wilkesborough and Lenoir; the Valley of the Yadkin; Wilkesborough; Happy Valley; Lenoir; Hickory, &c.
Chap. VII.—Morganton and its surroundings; the Piedmont Springs; Hawks Bill and Table Rock.
Chap. VIII.—Linville Falls; the Gingersnake Rock; North Cove and the Caves.
Chap. IX.—The Vicinity of Asheville; the White Sulphur; the Million Springs; Pleasant Drive.
Chap. X.—The Black Mountain; the Mountain House; Journal of a Party.
Chap. XI.—The Mountain; the Bald Mount.
Chap. XII.—The French Broad River and the Warm Springs.
Chap. XIII.—Pleasant Country Stopping Places; Carson's, on the Catawba; Harris's, at Chimney Rock; Sheriff's, at Hickory Nut Gap; Feuland's, at Flat Rock, on Toe River, in Yancey; Alexander and A. Baird's, on the French Broad; Alexander's, on the Swannano.
Chap. XIV.—The Western Counties; Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee; Pisgah River; Franklin's; a Winter Trip; Valley River; the Nantahala; Cherokee Indians.
Chap. XV.—Productions of the West, Agricultural and Mineral; Wild Flowers; Tree Growth; Wild Animals and Reptiles.
APPENDIX.—The Pilot Mountain; Salem; Piedmont Springs; in Stokes; Shocco Springs; Kittrell's Springs; Letters of Dr. Christy on Mountains of North Carolina.
The work will contain four views of Mountain Scenery and a Map of that section of country, showing all Roads, Stage Lines, Stopping Places, Noted Places, &c. It will be got up in the best style of the art, and sold at 60 cents a copy; when sent by mail 66 cents.
Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POSEY, Raleigh, N. C.
A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

A number of Advertisements of Hotels, Livery Stables, and Springs, will be inserted on fly-leaves, if forwarded immediately.

Jan. 14, 1859.—6-4f

CHINA, GLASS, & CROCKERY, China Hall,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JUST RECEIVED, a very large and handsome assortment of China, Tea and Dinner Sets; also, China Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Mottled Mugs, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.
GLASS WARE.
In every variety, Cut or Pressed.
Fruit, Cake, Preserver and Jelly Stands; Sugar Creamers, Goblets, Tumblers, Decanters, Bohemian Toilet Bottles, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WHITE, GRANITE, & COMMON WARE.
A very large assortment of the best quality of Ironstone Ware; also, common White and Blue Edge Ware; Painted Tea-cups and Saucers, at 25 cts. a set.
WOOD and WILLOW WARE.
Churns, Buckets, Rolling-pins, Steak-mauls, Butter-paddles, Knife Boxes and Baskets; Market, Clothes, School, and Key Baskets; Table Mats and Bread Trays.
SILVER-PLATED & BRITANIA WARE, &c.
Extra fine Silver-plated Castors; Cut Bottles; Britannia Castors; Chafing Dishes; Buckwheat-cake Dishes; Table and Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Carvers; Banquet Tea Sets; Pitchers; Tumblers; Mugs; Mugs; Masses China; Britannia Plates; Covers; Coffee Mills; Butter Knives; Sugar Spoons; Tea Bells; Egg Friers and Collenders, and 3 minute glass; Snuffer Witters; Tea Trays; Knife Cases; Egg and Mustard Spoons, &c.

The public, and especially the ladies, are requested to call and examine our Stock, as we feel confident that it is superior to anything of the kind ever before opened in this place.

JAMES HARTY & Co.
Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6w

Office, Western N. C. Rail Road.

WANTED, Immediately!

For the Western North Carolina Rail Road, 50 NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the construction and repairs of said Road, between Salisbury and Newton. Apply at this Office.

JAMES C. TURFER,
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1859. Eng. & Sup't. 5-3w

N. O.

Sugar and Molasses.
250 Hds. of prime and choice New Crop Sugar.
300 Barrels of choice New Crop New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, all expected direct from New Orleans.

For sale by
MATHAWAY & Co.
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 10, 1859.—6-2w

Notice.

THE FIRM of SIMONTON & HUBBARD is this day dissolved by consent. The business will be settled by R. F. SIMONTON, who is alone authorized to do so.

R. F. SIMONTON, JOHN HUBBARD.</

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Little Rose.

She comes with fairy footsteps;
Softly her cheeks fall;
And her shadow plays like a summer shade,
Across the garden wall.

The golden light is dancing bright,
Mid the mazes of her hair,
And her fair young looks are waving free
To the wooing of the air.

Like a sportive fawn, she boundeth
So gleefully along,
As a wild young bird she caroleth
The burden of a song.

The summer flowers are clustering thick
Around her dancing feet,
And on her cheek the summer breeze
Is breathing soft and sweet.

The very sunbeams seem to linger
Above that holy head,
And the wild flowers at her coming
Their richest fragrance shed.

And all how lovely light and fragrance
Mingle in the life within,
Oh! how fondly do they nestle
Round the soul that knows no sin!

She comes, the spirit of our childhood—
A thing of mortal birth,
Yet bearing still a breath of heaven,
To redeem her from the earth.

She comes in bright-robed innocence,
Unclouded by blot or blemish,
And passeth by our wayward path,
A gleam of angel light.

Oh! blessed things are children
The gifts of heavenly love;
They stand betwixt our worldly hearts
And better things above.

They link us with the spirit world
By purity and truth,
And keep our hearts still fresh and young
With the presence of their youth.

Amusement and Instruction.

From the Atlanta American.

Home Ties.

Are they not sacred? The heart that
swells not with emotions as the sunny
faced little one clammers upon the knee,
evincing in the struggle as much zeal,
and eye-kindling with as much triumph
as Humboldt did as he struggled on-
ward to the home of eagles among the
sublime cliffs of the Andes—those old
peaks basking in eternal sunshine—the
heart, we repeat, that does not feel a
new and prouder thrill of joy at the
tokens of childhood fondness, must be
as cold and barren of noble sentiments
as the frozen Arctic shores are of fragrant
tropical flowers. The responsible
office of rearing and educating our
children is one of the gravest signifi-
cance, the results of which, unlimited
by the dim horizon and nervously
twinkling stars of this life, are to tell
upon the endless cycles of Eternity.

The infant sleeping sweetly and peace-
fully upon its mother's bosom, lulled
to fitting dreams by the plaintive lu-
laby of her who watches its changing
countenance with unobtrusive vigilance
—that little one now so innocent and
helpless will one day lead armies, it
may be, to fields of butchery, and over
human suffering and agony, ride to
positions of power and place and per-
sonal aggrandizement; or that tiny
hand now dangling with its mother's
tresses may, alas! be imbrued in an-
other's blood.

But a few days ago, in this city, a
man young in years, proud and vigor-
ous, whose feet, unfortunately, had
strayed from the rosy path of Virtue
in which a fond mother directed his
youthful footsteps, in a moment of
devilish hallucination, took the life
of a fellow being—robbed a fond wife
of a kind companion, and little children
of an affectionate father. An hour
more, and the unfortunate man was
chained to the floor of a prison cell—
dark, dark and cheerless as the grave
—and his ears were only greeted by
the yells and loud denunciations of an
infuriated mob, thirsting, like lions, to
lap his heart's blood. Came there not
to the murderer, thank you, a touching
recollection of a mother's love? Glanc-
ed there not above the dark night of
that prison cell the mild and beautiful
stars that glittered above the sleeping
babe of by-gone years? Indeed, there
came to him, after the unhalloved
thralldom of inebriation had past, and
a sense of the heinous crime he had
committed had rushed with all its ter-
rors upon his brain, flooding his heart
with a tide of ineffable grief: there
came then, but too late, the recollection
of holier and better days—of
Childhood; "for behold," like Saul of
Tarsus, "he prays!" What a volume
might be written upon this unfortunate
and criminal terminus of the career of
a wayward man! It is only one in-
cident. Thousands are, from time to
time, occurring.

It is when the influences at home are
all pure and good, that they are sub-
lime and holy—but when they are im-
pure and vicious, how wretched and
fearful must be the results! The heart
carries out into the world fond recol-
lections of kind remembrance, encreased
with a glorious halo of a father and
mother's love, has an inward fountain
of happiness, as pure and generous as
the gushing tide from Horeb to the
famished Children. It was this that
gave the inspiration to the author of
"Home, Sweet Home" to indite those
lines so dear to the weary Children of
Toil in this busy work-day world, al-
though he was a wanderer upon the
broad face of the earth without a spot
which he could dedicate as the sanctu-
ary of the heart, "Home, Sweet Home."

"Tis home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its living treasures dwell,
In cabin or in princely hall,
In forest haunt or hermit cell.

"The heart gives life its beauty,
Its warmth, its radiance and its power,
Tis sunlight to the rippling stream,
And soft dew to its drooping flower."

How careful, then, should we be
with our Home-Ties, not to rudely
break those golden cords that bind
other hearts to our own.

Be just, and fear not,

Instinct of Locality in Animals and Birds.

The instinct of animals, in many
cases, is acknowledged to equal reason,
if not to surpass it. Numerous anec-
dotes of this faculty are recorded, from
White's Selborne down. This instinct
of locality is one more or less familiar
to every observer of nature. Whoever
has bird-houses about the house must
have suspected that the same wrens
and martins came, year after year, to
build in the same place. We know of
a lady, who desirous of testing this,
selected a blind wren from several who
built about her dwelling, and was care-
ful to notice, the Spring following, if
he returned, which he did. In the city
of Reading, in this State, a barber
who erected several large bird-boxes,
which, in time, came to be inhabited
by hundreds of martins, with their
children, resorted thither annually.

One year he moved across the street,
taking with him his bird-boxes. When
Spring returned, the flocks of martins
came back, but not to their new local-
ity. They flew as usual, to the old one
where they remained for a whole day,
restless, and lost, although the boxes
were only across the street. At last,
however, they were induced to enter
their old homes, shifted to the new lo-
cality; and now, year after year, the
martins return, blacking the air at
morn and eve, and they leave and re-
turn to their nests.

And even a more curious anecdote of
the instinct of locality has come to us
from a highly reputable quarter. In
the town of Franklin, in Venango Co.
once lived a gentleman who was fond
of bees. One morning he observed
four toads sitting just below the hive.
The next day the same toads were
there, as grave and solemn as sphinxes
before an Egyptian temple. One was
black; another bright colored; a third
blind; a fourth marked in some other
distinguished way. Thinking they an-
noyed the bees, and seeing they per-
tinaciously preserved their position
day after day, he put them into a bas-
ket, carried them across the Allegheny,
and left them at the top of a hill.

What was his surprise, three weeks af-
ter, to find them at the old post, as
grave and solemn as ever?

Again he removed them, taking
them this time in a different direction,
and leaving them at a point much fur-
ther off. In about six weeks however,
they were back for the third time.

A neighbor, to whom the incident was
told, and who was incredulous, next
tried to lose them. But in a few weeks
the toads were seen one morning, en-
tering the garden under the leadership
of one of their number, who gave a
cheep, cheep, looked back for suite,
and then hopped on, followed by the
rest, until he reached his old station
under the beehive, where he gravely
took up his quarters.

Every one familiar with the woods,
knows how easily a wild bee can be
tracked to its home in the forest. If
you take four bees from a city hive,
carry them to as many points of the
compass within any distance that can
be managed in an afternoon's drive,
and then let them free, each bee will
shoot up into the air, and afterward
soar as straight as an arrow, in the
direction of its home, where, in due
time, you will find it again. The in-
stinct of dogs and horses, in finding
their way back to their kennels and
stables, when their owners, though en-
dowed with reason, are hopelessly lost,
has been proved by too many well au-
thenticated instances to be doubted.

The observation of instinct would
be a pleasing and instructive recrea-
tion; and it is surprising that persons
do not devote their attention to it.—
To those living in the country the op-
portunities are so frequent, that the
neglect of them seems little short of
a crime. A man is always better for
being brought into sympathy with the
brute creation. The study of the ha-
bits of animals and birds enlarges the
heart, and gives breadth to the intel-
lect, as well as stores the memory with
a vast variety of curious and instruc-
tive facts. Audubon was as single-
hearted and reverent as he was wise
and entertaining.—Philadelphia Led-
ger.

Purgatory.
A correspondent of the N. Y. Evan-
gelist says that when the Pope and pro-
paganda, through the cardinal and le-
gate, shall have thoroughly Italianized
the Roman Catholic Church in Great
Britain, the people may look for such
benefits as the following:—

A Cheap Road out of Purgatory.
—There are certain altars called "privi-
leged altars," in the churches of
Rome," says the Rev. Hobart Sey-
mour, in his recent work, "the special
privilege of which is, that a single mass
said at such altars is adequate to re-
lease from purgatorial suffering the
soul for which it is offered. I witness-
ed personally the sale of this privileged
mass to a large number of persons in
the church or basilica of Santa Croce
di Gerusalemme, in Rome. Each person
stated the name of the friend sup-
posed to be suffering in purgatory, paid
four pails, (1s. 6d.), and received an ac-
knowledgegment in writing. I witnessed
again the same process at the feast of
the Assumption at Valerio, in 1851.

I had visited the Sacro Monte there
to witness the pilgrimage to the shrine
of the Virgin. The high altar of the
principal church possesses the privi-
lege already alluded to. And near it
was a bureau or office, with a notice
publicly setting forth to the multitude
of pilgrims that it was there they re-
ceived the payments for the privileged
masses, for the relief of the souls in
purgatory. The pilgrims were enter-
prising, paying their money, giving the
names of their departed friends, receiv-

ing an acknowledgment, and then with-
drawing. I entered myself. I stated
my wish to release the soul of a depart-
ed friend. The official bowed courte-
ously, and opening a large account-
book, asked my name.

I gave him my name.
He entered it in this account-book,
but spelled it as most Italians do with
an English name, so that I could not
myself recognize it. We both smiled,
and he apologized on account of the
difficulty of writing a foreign name.

I asked him how much I was to pay
for the release of my friend?
He replied, "Two francs Milanese
and seven cents."

I gave him a five-franc piece and re-
ceived the change, by which it appear-
ed that he retained about one shilling
and eight pence.

He then asked me the name of my
friend in purgatory, whose soul was to
be released.
I felt that this was the moment for
demonstrating the absurdity and kna-
verry of this system. I thought that the
best way of doing this was to give the
name of some one who was certainly
not then in purgatory. I gave him my
own name.

He immediately handed me a book
—the book of the names of all souls to
be released by the privileged mass, and
which book is deposited on the altar, so
as that, when the priest says the privi-
leged mass, he may name audibly or
mentally the names of those to be re-
leased. In this book there were enter-
ed on the same page about twenty
names already. On handing this book
to me he smiled courteously, and apol-
ogizing for giving me the trouble of
writing the name, requested that I my-
self would write it, lest he should make
any mistake. I wrote my own name at
full length.

He again bowed most courteously,
apparently intimating that all was com-
pleted for the present. But remembering
that I saw others getting receipts, I
asked for one. On filling the blanks
in the receipt form, he asked whether
I would not like a blessing for my
friend's soul, as well as the mass.

I replied, with many thanks, that as
the privileged mass was sure to release
his soul from purgatory, he would not
want the blessing.

He smiled—completed the receipt—
signed it—and I withdrew.

Such was the scene in which I per-
sonally took part. The following is a
copy of the receipt:—

"1851, Sept. 8th. The Sacred Mt.
of Valerio, the undersigned, agent of
the venerable fabric of the Sacred Mount
of Valerio, has received from Mr.
Hobart Seymour the charity of one
shilling and eight pence for one mass
to be celebrated at the perpetually
privileged daily altar of the most blessed
Virgin Mary in Valerio.

"In witness, AUGUSTO BERTOLLI."
When a system like this is openly
and publicly taught, and believed and
practiced by the priest-hood on the one
hand and by the people on the other
—a system by which either murderer
or victim may be released from the
sufferings of another world by a small
sum in this—where a system like this
prevails among the population of any
country, it ceases to be a matter of sur-
prise that crime should stalk about in
all its most dark and terrible features.
The wonder would be if it should be
otherwise.

Marrying at Large.
One of our Justices of the Peace
was called yesterday afternoon, to go
to a German house in the city and
marry a couple. Putting on a clean
collar and putting a marriage certifi-
cate in his pocket, he started for the
festive scene. Arrived at the house
under the direction of a blue-legged
little boy, who pointed out the place,
he knocked and went in. In the mid-
dle of the floor stood a stout German
girl, sorry and plump, her blue eyes
rolling out tears as large as butter pats.
"What's the matter?" said the sym-
pathetic Justice. "Matter," said the
girl, "Dat Gottlieb went off, and would
n't marry me, aint it?" The Justice
said he supposed it was, and intimated
that he had come to marry some one
and requested the old lady to bring on
the lambs to the sacrifice. "Old lady
said, 'dare vos no lambs—Gottlieb ish
run off and vill not marry my Katari-
na.' "Well," said the Justice, "Got-
lieb isn't the only man there is—send
for some other man to marry her."—
At this Katarina's face brightened up
and she ejaculated, "Yah—Dat ish
good—send mit Hans." Hans was sent
for, but couldn't come. When her mes-
senger returned, Katarina, determin-
ed not to give up, said, "Send mit
Shoseph." Shoseph was sent for, but
he couldn't be found.

Katarina's heart fell at this news,
and the Justice was growing impatient.
Just then, Katarina looked out of the
window and saw a short and thick
young German going by, when she
rushed to the door and hallooed, "Fritz
—Fritz!" Fritz shortly made his ap-
pearance at the door, when Katarina's
mother said, "Fritz, you lofs mine
Katarina?" Fritz allowed he did, more
as sauer-kraut. "Then stand up here,"
thundered the Justice; and before
Fritz could realize his position, he was
a man and wife, and Katarina's arms
were around his neck, and her lips
pressed his, she crying between the
calisthenics, "mein husband—mein
Fritz." Our duty as a correct histor-
ian compels us to say that Fritz hug-
ged back as well as he knew how. The
Justice, with head erect, stepped smil-
ingly out, leaving the lovers to them-
selves, and walked away meditatively,
a holy calm stealing all over his mas-
sive proportions, the consciousness of
having done his duty gleaming in his

eye, and honor, honesty and rectitude
in his footsteps.—Buffalo Rep.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1859.

The great Christmas carnival has
lived its brief day, and the people's
servants have resumed their legislative
duties, better prepared after this short
relaxation from service, to labor with
renewed zeal and industry in the pro-
secution of business. The recent recess
however, seems to have excited the
indignation of a certain class of scrib-
blers, who can see no difference be-
tween an educated, intelligent legisla-
tor and a beast of burden. They make
"Rome howl" with dismal wails of
complaint if either house sees fit to
adjourn over from Friday to Monday;
and the bare mention of a recess for a
few days, on an occasion recognized
by the civilized world as a universal
holiday, is regarded as a wrong done
to the country, for which there can be
no palliation. There are drones—
lazy, useless men in Congress who
perform no labor and whose constitu-
ents would be as well represented by
a block of wood, yet there are others
—many, who labor night and day, in
the committee room, in the House hall,
at their lodgings—constantly engaged
in the discharge of some public du-
ty. The position of a Representative
is not "a bed of roses." The "model
Representative" is expected to be al-
ways in his seat, yet he must be at the
service of every constituent who visits
the metropolis, dance attendance to
them in visiting the various places of
public interest and amusement, intro-
duce them to the "lions" of the place,
entertain them at his lodgings, and
then, after their departure, wearied
and sick, there may be some lengthy
report to prepare or some important
bill to be examined, upon which he
will be called to vote on the morrow.

He is expected to send every old lady
in his district a variety of seeds from
the Patent office, with a long letter
giving minute directions as to time and
manner of planting; he must purchase
with money from his private purse,
books and documents and mail them
to men who will never read them, but
who would be mortally offended at the
absence of such attention; he must
procure, instantly, bounty land war-
rants for old soldiers, even sometimes
when the claimant fails to send the
necessary papers to establish his claim;
he must get this gentleman's son ap-
pointed a midshipman, or that gentle-
man's son designated as a cadet at
West Point, and often amid an avalanche
of aspirants and their host of
begging friends, he suffers cruel tor-
ture; he must also obtain offices for
everybody who applies to him, or fail-
ing to do so he is roundly abused and
declared "unfit for the place—no influ-
ence at all!" he must get post-offices
established, and post-offices disconti-
nued—he must get mail routes by every
man's door, or he is at once set down
as a "partial cuss;" he must be scrup-
ulously careful to answer in detail all
the written enquiries of every fool
whose leisure and the temptation of
the devil, induces to favor him with a
specimen of his chirography; in short,
he must be a living, breathing Encyclo-
pædia to meet, even partially, the
exactions made upon him. While it
is all right and proper that our public
servants should be closely watched
and held to a rigid, searching examina-
tion as to the manner in which they
discharge their public trust, yet it is
notoriously true, that of late years
some portions of the press exhibit more
zeal than good taste or sound sense
in their silly efforts to lessen the respect-
ability of the people for our representative
body, and bring into disrepute the po-
sition of a national legislator.—Stan-
dard.

Studies and Books.
Studies serve for delight, for orna-
ment, and for utility. Their chief use
for delight is in privateness and retir-
ing; for ornament, is in discourse; and
for utility, is in the judgement and
disposition of business, for expert men
can execute and perhaps judge of busi-
ness one by one; but the general
counselors, and the plots and marshal-
ing of affairs, come best from those
that are learned. To spend too much
time in studies is sloth; to use them
too much for ornament is affectation;
to make judgment wholly by their rule
is the humor of a scholar; they perfect
nature, and are perfected by experi-
ence—for natural abilities are like
natural plants, that need pruning by
study; and studies themselves do give
forth directions too much at large, ex-
cept they be bounded in by experience.
Crafty wise men condemn studies; sim-
ple men admire them, and wise men
use them; for they teach not their own
use; but that is wisdom without them,
and above them, won by observation.
Read not to contradict and confute,
nor to believe and take for granted,
nor to find talk and discourse, but to
weigh and consider. Some books are
to be tasted, others to be swallowed,
and some few to be chewed and digested;
i. e. some books are to be read only
in part, others to be read, but not
curiously, and some few to be read
wholly, and with diligence and atten-
tion. Reading maketh an exact man;
and therefore, if a man write little,
he had need have a great memory; if
he confer little, he had need have much
cunning to seem to know that he doth
not.—Lord Bacon.

An unhappy man said:—"My name
is Summerst, I am a miserable old
bachelor; I cannot marry; for how
could I prevail on any young lady
possessed of the slightest notions of
delicacy to turn a comerser?"

This world is all a fleeting show.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.

January, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

February, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

March, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

April, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

May, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

June, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

July, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

August, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

September, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

October, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

November, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

December, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fri-
days, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4
P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany
Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKESBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6
P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7
A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.
R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Advertisements.

Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is
well initiated in the art of managing MILL MA-
CHINERY—such as steam or water Burr
Mills. Having had an experience of several
years in the Milling business he flatters him-
self, that he is fully competent to give entire sat-
isfaction, in the business of grinding. He would
further say to those who might wish to employ
such a miller, that they will address him at
Liberty Hill, Irede County, N. C.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

On South Yalkee, seven miles North of the
town of Statesville, Irede County, N. C. 1
also offer, my tract of 300 acres more
or less, formerly known as the lands of James
Bailey, together with the elegant buildings such
as Dwelling House, Kitchen, Negro houses,
Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who
wish to purchase Land, that they would do well
to call and view my possessions, before purchas-
ing elsewhere.

H. A. DRAKE, JR., N. C.

Nov. 22 521 Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press

AND

Materials

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new
Press and Type, we offer for sale, the Press
and Type on which the "Liberty Bell" Bulle-
tin" was printed, having no further use for
them. They would be sold low, and would
be very suitable for issue of a medium sheet,
or for a small newspaper.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.

Nov. 22 521 Liberty Hill, N. C.

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and
pay the money that was due on the last day
of July 1st.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Dec 10, 1858.

House & Lot for Sale

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a
House and Lot, in Statesville, near
the Female College. The lot con-
tains two acres of ground, the im-
provements have all been put up
within the last three years, and in
the yard there is a well of ex-
cellent water. Any person desir-
ous of locating in this healthy and thriving
Town, can be accommodated with a dwell-
ing on cheap and reasonable terms.
Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.

Oct. 1st 441

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCH-MAKERS

&

JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment
of Watches and Jewelry of all
kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort,
repaired in the best manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

New

MARBLE YARD.

H. N. MALCOLM,

Practical Marble Cutter,

Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the public that he has
opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,